

Borough of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1949,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington Spa :

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1950.

38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

July, 1950.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR, MADAM and GENTLEMEN,

I submit for your consideration a Report on the health of the District for 1949, this is my 31st Annual Report and will be my last.

During my period of office there have been vast changes in the work of the Public Health Department, the most notable change is in the number of services which are available and for certain sections of the community, essential; the tendency is, however, for certain people to depend too much on the Local Authority, and too little on their own efforts, to improve conditions.

The housing shortage is, to my mind, the source of many of our troubles, and I have on many occasions expressed the opinion, which I still have no reason to vary, that Housing and Food are two basic necessities besides which schemes for New Schools and so called Free Doctoring, desirable as they maybe, should be secondary considerations.

I am most grateful to the members of the various Councils I have had the honour and pleasure to serve, for their invariable kindness to me, and I shall carry away with me very pleasant memories of that kindness.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1949	...	...	15,170
Birth Rate	...	...	16.1
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	24
Death Rate	...	...	10
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis ,, other causes	...	— —
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	16
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	17
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	—

Population.—A decrease of 380 on the estimated figure for 1948.

Birth Rate.—The figure is below the average of the past 10 years and much the same as that for England and Wales.

Death Rate.—Well below the average for past years and less than that for England and Wales, viz. 11.7.

Infant Mortality.—The figure of 16 per 1,000 births is well below the average and half that for England and Wales viz. 32.

Statistics for the past ten years and also for England and Wales in 1949 will be seen under Table II.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK

Medical Officer of Health :

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

J. BULLOCK,

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. Institute of Housing.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

S. H. WEST,

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. R.S.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Waterworks Engineers :

R. WORMELL, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Public Analysts :

HILL and RIGBY, Birmingham.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

6. *Laboratory Facilities*.—Bacteriological examinations by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry :—

	Positive		Negative		Total
*Diphtheria	...	5	...	15	20
*Enteric Fever	...	—	...	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	—	...	—	—
					20

*This includes specimens from Heathcote Isolation Hospital.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to Mr. Wormell, the Borough Engineer, for much of the following information :—

1. *Water Supply*.—Chlorination of the main supply to the reservoir and the supplementary pumped supply at the Woodloes continued ; bacteriological examinations of the water were made periodically and both raw and treated waters gave satisfactory results.

Notwithstanding the fact that rainfall during 1949 was below the annual average, the quantity was equal to all demands, except that the usual restrictions on the use of hosepipes etc. had to be imposed during the driest summer months.

Seventeen houses only are served by private wells. The number of houses with shared taps is 346; 143 taps, either on standpipes or in common washhouses, serve these houses which are occupied by approximately 7.5 per cent. of the population.

2 (i) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—The scheme for the laying of the new low level outfall sewer was completed and the necessary authorisations to proceed are awaited.

There were no major extensions to the sewerage system or to the sewage disposal works which continued to operate satisfactorily.

(ii) *Rivers and Streams*.—Intermittent flooding of land in Coventry Road and gardens in Saltisford occurred through obstructed brook culverts. It was not possible to deal adequately with these during the year under review.

(iii) Sanitary fittings fixed during the year :—

(a)	Water closets	...	...	...	36
(b)	Urinals	...	...	...	10
(c)	Lavatory basins	...	...	...	26
(d)	Chemical closets	...	...	...	2

(iv) *Public Cleansing*.—A weekly collection was maintained in the centre of the town; elsewhere the collection was at fortnightly intervals.

(v) *Swimming Bath*.—Water in the open-air bath, open to the public from June until early September, continued to be treated by the "Chloramine" process of sterilization in conjunction with a small filter. No samples of the actual bath water were taken during the season. The water is on a continuous flow system.

D. HOUSING

Twenty-eight 3-bedroom type houses and six 2-bedroom type houses for the local authority and four 3-bedroom type houses by private enterprise were completed; two large houses were converted into flats; one licence for a temporary structure to be used as a dwelling was issued.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1941.

		Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1941	...	13	9	—	24	—	1
1942	...	25	15	—	16	—	1
1943	...	21	26	—	17	—	1
1944	...	13	14	—	23	—	—
1945	...	—	21	—	10	—	—
1946	...	3	4	—	8	—	—
1947	...	1	12	—	14	—	1
1948	...	—	10	—	5	—	—
1949	...	—	10	—	3	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1949.

School Closures.—Nil.

Diphtheria.—No cases were notified, and it would appear that Diphtheria Immunisation has had much to do with the absence of cases.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The campaign for the immunisation of school children against Diphtheria continued, and at the end of 1949, 2,154 school children had been treated, together with 1,808 under school age, giving a total of 4,062. 313 children were given “Booster” doses during the year with a view to maintaining their immunity.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—2 cases were notified. Both cases were children, both came from outside districts to the Warwick Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-10 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25-35 ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
35-45 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	5	3	—	3	2	2	—

During the year 20 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 17 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 3 of other Tuberculous disease.

5 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium, and 7 were discharged during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1930-1949 (20 years) :—

Tuberculosis.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Cases ...	20	26	15	25	12	14	24
Deaths...	13	12	9	16	9	5	12
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Cases ...	21	20	32	27	22	12	11
Deaths...	6	7	8	9	13	10	13
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
Cases ...	38	29	20	31	20	20	
Deaths...	11	12	9	8	14	6	

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past 39 years from various parts of the town. It will be realised, of course, that this does not mean that the disease was necessarily contracted at this address, as cases of this character change their address :—

				New cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1949 inclusive.
Albert Street	...	...	...	20
All Saints' Road	...	...	...	8
Avon Street	...	...	...	31
Banbury Road	...	...	...	2
Barrack Street	...	...	...	2
Beauchamp Road	...	...	...	8
Birmingham Road	...	...	...	3
Bowling Green Street	...	...	...	3
Bridge End	...	...	...	11
Bridge Row	...	...	...	6
Bridge Street	...	...	...	4
Broad Street	...	...	...	3
Brook Street	...	...	...	12
The Butts	...	...	...	3
Castle Lane	...	...	...	8
Cape Road	...	...	...	17
Chapel Street	...	...	...	7
Chapman Street	...	...	...	9
Charles Street	...	...	...	4
Cherry Street	...	...	...	14
Church Street	...	...	...	8
Cliffe Hill	...	...	...	4
Commercial Buildings	...	...	...	5
Corn Market	...	...	...	2
Coten End	...	...	...	16
Coventry Road	...	...	...	8
Crompton Street	...	...	...	13
Cross Street	...	...	...	4
Deer Park Drive	...	...	...	11
Dickins Road	...	...	...	3
Edward Street	...	...	...	7
Emscote Road	...	...	...	31
Factory Yard	...	...	...	4
Friars Street	...	...	...	22
Gerrard Street	...	...	...	3
George Road	...	...	...	2
Greville Road	...	...	...	4
Guy's Cliffe Terrace	...	...	...	4
Guy Street	...	...	...	7
Hampton Street	...	...	...	9
Hanworth Road	...	...	...	9
Heathcote	...	...	...	3
High Street	...	...	...	8
Hill Street	...	...	...	15
Humphriss Street	...	...	...	18
Joyce Pool	...	...	...	2
Jury Street	...	...	...	2

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1949 inclusive.

Lakin Road	...	...	...	16
Lammas Walk	...	...	...	1
Linen Street	...	...	...	43
Longbridge	...	...	...	4
Lower Cape	...	...	...	9
Lyttleton Road	...	...	...	9
Market Street	...	...	...	12
Market Square	...	...	...	6
Meadow Road	...	...	...	5
Mill Street	...	...	...	4
Millers Road	...	...	...	8
Monk Street	...	...	...	5
Montague Road	...	...	...	2
Myton	...	...	...	11
New Street	...	...	...	2
Newburgh Crescent	...	...	...	7
North Rock	...	...	...	8
Oken Road	...	...	...	3
Old Square	...	...	...	2
Packmore Street	...	...	...	6
Paradise Street	...	...	...	7
Parkes Street	...	...	...	19
Peel Road	...	...	...	7
Pickard Street	...	...	...	17
Pickard Row	...	...	...	10
Priory Road	...	...	...	9
Queen's Square	...	...	...	5
Rock Terrace	...	...	...	2
St. John's	...	...	...	2
St. Nicholas' Church Street	...	...	...	11
St. Laurence Avenue	...	...	...	12
Saltisford	...	...	...	25
Sanders Street	...	...	...	10
Smith Street	...	...	...	14
Stand Street	...	...	...	16
Stratford Road	...	...	...	7
Theatre Street	...	...	...	6
Upper Cape	...	...	...	6
Victoria Street	...	...	...	7
Vine Lane	...	...	...	9
Wallace Street	...	...	...	6
Wathen Road	...	...	...	7
Wedgnock Green	...	...	...	5
West Rock	...	...	...	6
West Street	...	...	...	18
Wharf Street	...	...	...	5
Woodcote Road	...	...	...	2
Woodhouse Street	...	...	...	17
Woodloes Lane	...	...	...	5
Warwick Hospital	...	...	...	51

REPORT OF SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR, Mrs. LEES and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

Inspections and re-inspections of all classes totalled 4,354, compared with 5,271 in 1948 and 4,460 in 1947. The reduction in the total number of inspections is due principally to less re-inspections involved in the enforcement of housing repairs rather than fewer initial visits. Intensified enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act resulted in a further increase in the number of inspections for this purpose.

Housing inspections primarily for the Selection of Tenants Subcommittee continued to occupy a considerable amount of inspectorial time, but, as previously, these were largely combined with statutory housing duties. Correspondence, office records and interviews in connection with selection of tenants have, however, increased enormously during the past few years and have at times proved a heavy addition to more normal public health work from which housing problems are today inseparable. In all branches of the Department's work, Mr. S. H. West, Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. M. Price and Mrs. James, Clerical Assistants, rendered excellent services.

HOUSING

Seven houses which had become dangerously dilapidated were represented under the provisions of Section II of the Housing Act, 1936, as unfit for habitation. Demolition orders were made in respect of six of these and an undertaking not to re-let for habitation was accepted in respect of one. Three families from houses subject to demolition orders were rehoused and, as there were six not found alternative accommodation from houses dealt with in 1948, the number of families awaiting rehousing from condemned property increased to ten at the end of 1949. It was expected, however, that these families would be rehoused early in 1950.

The extreme gravity of local housing conditions has been discussed fully in reports from 1945 onwards: it is disquieting that no general improvement can be reported for the year 1949. The abnormally high proportion of unfit houses remained a practically untouched problem and one of increased severity, overcrowding continued undiminished and the small number of new houses erected made no impression on the distressingly high number of homeless families in the Borough. In fact for every family found accommodation by the local authority, five new applicants for municipal houses were registered.

The prospect of a much larger instalment of new houses during 1950, providing for the completion in one year of more dwellings than it has been possible locally to build in all previous post-war years together promises some relief in this gloomy review, but the total position is such that only by a sustained effort in succeeding years on the scale envisaged for 1950 will there be any substantial amelioration of the problem.

Housing Repairs.—As was observed in the previous year, notices calling for repairs were increasingly resisted and rising costs were again the most serious obstacle to ready compliance with notices issued. The overriding consideration of "reasonable cost" in determining appro-

priate action under the Housing Act is a formidable deterrent to the issue of notices requiring comprehensive repairs, as returns frequently prove the cost of essential repairs on the most moderate scale to be unreasonable when rents are considered. On the other hand to recommend demolition orders for every unfit house incapable of being made fit at a reasonable expense is immediately precluded by the housing shortage, as only in a few cases can this logical decision be fulfilled. The effects of this impasse are totally inadequate patching to attempt preserve dilapidated dwellings for further habitation and the continued occupation of many houses which have long outlived their useful life.

House-to-House Inspections.—Except for nineteen houses inspected in an area it is proposed to review fully, no systematic survey was carried out in areas not previously surveyed, but a concentrated effort was made to ensure that the houses reviewed in 1948 were adequately repaired. With few exceptions, repairs had either been completed or were in progress at the end of the year.

Municipal Housing.—Thirty-two new permanent houses were occupied during the year. Apart from two houses built on the Packmores Estate, they form part of the new estate off Stratford Road. At the end of the year, the local authority owned 686 houses (including 50 prefabricated bungalows), or 16 per cent. of the total dwellings in the Borough. In all, 37 families with a total population of 157 were rehoused in permanent houses. Twenty-six of these occupied rooms previously; eleven came from overcrowded houses; in six cases there were serious medical considerations, including four cases of tuberculosis.

In the four years since the end of 1945, 166 families, comprising 754 persons, have been rehoused, but during the same period the number of applicants has increased by 849, 181 of these being registered during the year under review. New applications are now usually from newly-married couples and the number received each month continues to be greatly in excess of the number of new houses built.

At the 15th November, 1949, there were 982 applicants and a report to the Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee showed at that date that 601 were in rooms or otherwise without houses and 381 already had houses but that for the greater part these were overcrowded and/or of a very poor standard. Analysis of the 601 applications from homeless people revealed that 189 were from childless couples, 252 applicants had one child, 115 had two children, 33 had three children and 12 had four or more children. Of the homeless, the average period they had waited since marriage was about four years; there were 322 applicants who had been without homes for varying periods up to four years and 279 in excess of four years.

The number of housing applicants by no means represents the total new houses needed as the figure includes only a few of the tenants of houses which must be demolished if there is to be any real improvement in the standard of pre-war housing accommodation. There is also a mass of overcrowding apart from that reflected in the applications for municipal houses.

The high rents of new houses has not so far presented a very serious problem in selecting tenants, but it is apparent that ability to pay the high rents necessitated by present building costs will become an increasingly embarrassing factor when considering the circumstances of applicants. The Sub-Committee are already hard pressed in finding alternative accommodation at rents suited to some family incomes. So far this applies only to a small minority of applications, but as the

opportunities to free pre-1939 houses decline difficulties will increase and when it is possible to admit for consideration many more applicants from unfit low-rented houses than can at present be considered the rent problem may have assumed ugly proportions.

Regarding the replacement of unfit houses, it should be mentioned that the Council's decision to reserve 20 per cent. of new houses for this purpose will for a long time produce only token results compared with the size of this problem, and it may well prove that means to supplement the replacement accommodation provided by new houses will have to be explored. In this connection the possibility of acquiring certain properties at present privately owned should be considered. Houses possibly suitable for this purpose are the terrace type of dwellings erected from 40 to 50 years ago. Many of these are deficient in modern amenities but, being structurally sound, are capable of reconditioning and enlargement to incorporate bathrooms, and are generally of such a type as to be otherwise suitable for action under the Housing Act, 1949. In this way it may be possible to provide a reserve of alternative accommodation of a good standard at lower rents than those of houses built today, with greater opportunities to meet income limitations and at the same time raise the standard of some older houses which already call for improvements. An increase in the number of transfers from old to new houses is, of course, implied in this suggestion.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT INSPECTIONS

One thousand, eight hundred and twelve inspections and re-inspections were made for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

As in previous years most of the 439 Public Health Act notices issued related to dwelling-house defects of a general nature and were limited to urgent matters. In 52 cases it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices, but it was not necessary to institute proceedings to enforce any of the notices.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING ACCOMMODATION AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Sixty-three notices requiring choked drains to be cleared or defective drains to be repaired were complied with; 71 notices requiring repairs to water closets received attention; 20 washhouses were rebuilt or repaired in compliance with notices; 30 dustbins required by notices were provided; 5 accumulations of refuse were removed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one common lodging house in use. The return of lodgers sleeping in the town during the year is as follows:—

Adults :—

Males ...	...	...	5,686
Females ...	...	...	364

Total 6,050

Under 10 years :— ... None

VERMIN INFESTATIONS.

Rats and Mice.—Systematic investigations to ascertain infestations were continued. During the year the department dealt with infestations, principally of a minor character, at 3 hotels, 43 dwelling-houses,

3 schools and institutions, 3 offices, 7 cafes, 20 shops, 12 factories, 13 allotments and 3 refuse tips.

Work was undertaken at five premises on an annual contract basis. The Council's refuse disposal tip was treated regularly and the sewers twice during the year.

Bed Bugs.—As was observed in the previous year, complaints of bed bug infestations were noticeably fewer than was usual a few years ago, though infestations persist in certain blocks of old and unfit property. Apart from issuing insecticide to numerous applicants, the department treated 14 houses successfully. Thorough precautions to prevent infestation of new houses were adopted in every case where the tenants of infested houses were rehoused in municipal houses.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Smoke nuisances which had recurred over a long period at two factories were largely remedied during the year; in one case the management reverted to the use of coke and in another an automatic stoker was installed. Nuisance arising from grit emitted from a cupola chimney was investigated and in this case the management agreed to instal a suitable grit arrester at an early date.

Serious complaints were received regarding excessive atmospheric pollution arising from processes at the local Gas Works. Dense smoke from the retort house and water vapour containing grit given off in the coke quenching process were found to be the causes. Minor alterations effecting limited improvements were made, but as little short of complete modernisation of the plant would entirely abate the nuisance such alterations can only be considered as a palliative.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at six licensed houses were reconstructed, involving the installation of 16 new water closets, 4 urinals and 5 lavatory basins. Sanitary accommodation at both cinemas was inspected and at these and licensed premises generally was found to be of a good standard and well maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Improvements were made to the sanitary accommodation at four factories. These comprised the provision of 7 new water closets, 2 urinals and 3 lavatory basins.

The register now includes 106 factories (82 having mechanical power—at these local authorities' duties are limited to the enforcement of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937—and 24 without mechanical power).

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1938

Systematic inspection of shops continued and many of the notices outstanding from the previous year were complied with during the year under review. It will be seen that enforcement of the Shops Acts has been considerably strengthened during the last two years. This is reflected in the notices complied with during 1949 when the following improvements were made :—Improved washing facilities at 18 shops,

improved or additional sanitary accommodation at 7, improved ventilation at 4, additional heating at 2, additional seats for staff at 5 shops. Other contraventions were remedied at 18 shops. One certificate of exemption from the necessity to provide sanitary accommodation was granted.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION

Seventeen houses were disinfected following the removal of patients to hospital or at the request of occupiers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Registers.—The following make up the current registers :—

Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk	...	5
Cowkeepers who are not retail purveyors of milk	...	12
Dairymen and retail purveyors of milk not included in above	... ..	20
Dairy Farms	... ..	17
Dairies other than farms	... ..	8

DAIRY PREMISES.

All cowsheds and dairies were inspected regularly during the year, a total of 71 inspections being made. Five notices requiring minor improvements were complied with. Supervision by the local authority of milk production at farms ceased on the 1st October, 1949. At the time this responsibility passed to the Ministry of Agriculture it was felt that the standard of milk production locally was high, that premises were of a good standard and reflected consistent supervision, especially since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, under the provisions of which practically all the cowsheds and farm dairies in the Borough had been reconstructed during the last twenty years. In the year under review an exceptionally modern group of dairy farm buildings were erected and equipped. One new bottling establishment was built and provided with modern equipment.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 to 1946.

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Dealers' Licences to use the designation	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 7
" Pasteurised "	... .. 7
Supplementary Licences to use designation	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 2
" Pasteurised "	... .. 4
Producer's Licence	
" Pasteurised "	... .. 1

SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Thirty samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table sets out the results :—

<i>Class of Milk</i>		<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>T.T. Pasteurised</i>				
Bottled in other districts	...	3	3	6
<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>				
From bottled milk produced in other districts	... ..	—	1	1
From bulk milk produced in the Borough	... ..	—	—	—
<i>Pasteurised</i>				
From bulk milk pasteurised in other districts	... ..	—	1	1
From bottled milk pasteurised in other districts	... ..	3	5	8
From bottled milk pasteurised in the Borough	... ..	5	1	6
From milk in course of treatment at plant in Borough	...	3	2	5
Raw Milk (in Borough)	...	1	2	3
		—	—	—
		15	15	30
		—	—	—

Empty bottles were submitted to test the efficiency of bottle washing. Five gave excellent results and 2 gave poor results.

The high number of unsatisfactory samples does not indicate an equally high proportion of unsatisfactory milk as unsatisfactory samples were usually repeats of milk from the same sources and were taken in conjunction with a neighbouring local authority prior to the cause of failure being found.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR "SELF-SUPPLIERS" OF MEAT.

Two hundred and twelve pigs and 3 sheep were inspected.

Parts of carcasses and organs of 25 pigs and 1 sheep were found to be diseased and were voluntarily surrendered.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS' SHOPS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD STORES

Four hundred and thirty-eight visits for food inspection were made to shops and food stores. Food unfit for human consumption weighed 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs.

Three hundred inspections of bakehouses and premises used for the preparation of food were made. There is no slaughterhouse in the Borough used for the centralised slaughtering scheme.

The drive to secure a fuller enforcement of Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs, Act, 1938, mentioned in last year's report was continued during 1949 and many of the notices previously outstanding were complied with during the year. In all 70 further notices were issued and, including some issued in the previous year, 99 were com-

plied with. Very substantial improvements have been effected at many premises, often involving expensive alterations and additional equipment. Particular attention has been given to the provision of a constant supply of hot water at premises where food is handled and gas or electric water heaters over sinks have been installed almost without exception. The following is a summary of the principal improvements made during the year :—

Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars.—Improvements to 7 public rooms, 8 preparation rooms, additional washing facilities at 4 premises and sanitary accommodation at 3 premises.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Improvements to 3 shops, 7 bake-houses ; improved washing facilities in one case and sanitary accommodation in 3 cases.

Butchers' Shops.—Improvements to 5 shops and 5 preparation rooms ; improved washing facilities in 6 cases and sanitary accommodation in one case.

Grocers' Shops.—Improvements to 2 shops and 2 preparation rooms ; improved washing facilities at 8 premises and sanitary accommodation at 4 premises.

Fishmongers.—Improvements to 4 shops and 5 preparation rooms ; improved washing facilities at 4 premises.

Ice-Cream Retailers.—Improvements at 8 shops ; improved washing facilities at 6 premises.

Other Food Premises.—Improvements at 2 shops, one factory ; additional sanitary accommodation at one premises.

Registers.—Fourteen premises from which ice-cream is sold were registered. There are now 36 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Sixteen licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted.

CONCLUSION

In view of the impending retirement of your Medical Officer of Health, I desire to record my personal appreciation of the very happy relationship which has existed between Dr. Gibbons Ward and myself during the years I have known him and to thank him for helpful co-operation and advice.

Your obedient servant,

J. BULLOCK,

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1949.

				Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	...	...	...	2183	39	193	197
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Factories	...	...	...	24	—	3	5
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	7	—	2	—
Canal Boats	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Water-closets	...	...	...	193	7	68	71
Drainage	...	...	...	80	—	56	63
Water Supply	...	...	...	72	—	12	13
Cinemas	...	...	...	2	—	2	1
Caravans	...	...	...	6	—	1	—
Dustbins	...	...	...	73	5	31	27
Deposits of Refuse	...	...	...	17	1	8	5
Pigsties	...	...	...	5	—	3	4
Vermin Infestations	...	...	...	415	—	3	6
Shops (Shops' Act, 1934)	...	...	...	140	—	29	47
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	5	—	11	2
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	57	—	8	2
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	35	—	5	3
Cowsheds	...	...	...	36	—	—	—
Bakehouses	...	...	...	20	—	—	6
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' and other Retail Food Shops	...	...	...	438	—	33	46
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	...	...	...	125	—	—	—
Premises used for Food Preparation	...	...	...	280	—	14	26
Ice-Cream Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	129	—	23	21
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	11	—	5	5
TOTALS	...	...	...	4354	52	510	550

	No.
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	74
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination	30
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	1
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	17

J. BULLOCK, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1949 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1943	14,900	277	18.6	15	54	180	12.1
1944	14,300	310	21.7	7	23	171	11.9
1945	13,880	257	18.5	9	35	205	14.8
1946	14,310	304	21.2	11	36	157	11.0
1947	14,470	304	21.0	11	36	157	10.9
1948	15,550	281	18.1	7	25	144	9.3
1949	15,170	244	16.1	4	16	152	10.0

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1949.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1949
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

				Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	16.7	0.39	11.7	32	
126 Great Towns, including London			18.7	0.47	12.5	37	
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	18.0	0.40	11.6	30	
London	...	...	18.5	0.37	12.2	29	

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
1949.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)										
Erysipelas	1						1			
Scarlet Fever	10	1	9						4	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	3						2	1		3
Malaria										
Dysentery										
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	3							3	
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1						2	
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17			3	11	2	1			5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2			1					1
Totals	39	4	3	10	3	12	5	2	9	9

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	86	66
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	2
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
9 Influenza	—	2
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	—	—
13 Cancer of Buccal Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	2	2
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	2	—
15 Cancer of Breast	—	2
16 Cancer, other Sites	14	4
17 Diabetes	1	—
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	7	17
19 Heart Disease	25	23
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	5	3
21 Bronchitis	5	2
22 Pneumonia	2	1
23 Other Resp. Diseases	1	1
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	1	1
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	—	—
26 Appendicitis	1	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	1
28 Nephritis	2	1
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	1	—
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	2	1
33 Suicide	1	—
34 Road Traffic Accidents	—	—
35 Other Violent Causes	1	—
36 All Other Causes	7	3

